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UNHAPPY THIN FOLK.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented, and optimistic."

"Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England."

"From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

4 p.m.—Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

Wednesday, 18th July—
Noon—The "Derawongse" Steamship Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.
12.15 p.m.—The "Phraang" Steamship Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S DECLARATION.

In the House of Commons on May 24th Sir Edward Grey sent a rousing message of encouragement and hope to the Allies.

Reproached by Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for clinging to diplomatic etiquette when he might have been entering into peace negotiations, Sir Edward Grey replied with unusual force and animation. He asked why the Government of the enemy could not be allowed to speak for itself in time of war, to shreds the flimsy material of the German Chancellor's latest interview, and affirmed, amid the cheers of the House, that the first duty of diplomacy now was to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and to give the utmost support it could to the military and naval measures which they were taking in common.

The House was patient, but cold and silent as Mr. Ponsonby developed his appeal for peace negotiations. He argued that, if the diplomatic trimmings were taken away, there was no substantial difference between the German Chancellor and the British Foreign Secretary which would justify the continuance of the war. Both he and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald hinted that the hands of the British Government were tied in some way by certain obligations which they had undertaken to our Allies.

Sir Edward Grey, who spoke without preparation—a rare experience for him—and amid a constant roll of approving cheers, quickly disposed of these suggestions. He reminded the House that the Allies had bound themselves not to put forward any terms of peace except in common and in agreement that precluded any separate discussion of particular conditions of peace.

As to the causes of the war to which the German Chancellor returned in his latest interview, Sir Edward Grey again insisted that the war might have been avoided if his suggestion of a conference had been accepted. It was not accepted, because there was not good will; the fault was not ours. He could not agree that the interview or the German Chancellor's speech last month showed the disposition for peace which had been claimed for it. The only new point in the interview was the statement about the bellicose attitude of the British Government at the time of the Bosnian difficulty, and that was a first-class lie supplied presumably out of the familiar German laboratory. The House laughed and cheered at this straight hitting. Sir Edward Grey went on to say that he read the interview to mean that those who were not willing to accept the German terms were responsible for the continuance of the war.

With increasing warmth Sir Edward Grey insisted that the real thing which was responsible for prolonging the war more than anything else was that the German Government were telling the people that they had won the war and that the Allies were beaten. But the Allies were not beaten, and the first step towards peace would be when the German Government began to recognize that fact. Towards the end of the speech came a tribute to the prowess of the French Army at Verdun, which was saying France and her Allies. Was this, he asked, a moment for us to do anything but concentrate upon expressing our determination to give the fullest support in our power to those Allies?—*The Times*.

IS "DUD" A WAR "BABY?"

Is the word "dud" a philological war baby? Certainly it has only become familiar during the last few months, when references to "dud" aeroplanes and "dud" shells have been of everyday occurrence. The Oxford Dictionary mentions "dud" as a somewhat rare term applied contemptuously to a person, and gives a quotation dated 1825. But for a definition of the word, as used in the present year of grace, reference must be made to Shakespeare. "Do not all things 'dud' swear more performance than they are able, and yet reserve an ability that they never perform; vowing more than the perfection of ten, and discharging less than the tenth part of one!"

WITH THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA.

THE FIGHTING FRONT.

Mr. Arthur Ransome writes in the *Daily News* and *Leader*:

I have seen only one hostile demonstration against the Russian conquerors by a member of the Galician population, and that was made by a big grey goose, who advanced into the road, craning his neck and hissing as the motor passed, and receiving a splash of his native mud in return for his discourtesy. In these last few days, splashing westwards from headquarters, I have passed through village fairs, and on the long roads cutted axle deep have met thousands of peasants in their four-wheeled carts drawn by a pair of diminutive wild horses, which, accustomed absolutely to the long strings of horse-drawn kitchens, ammunition waggons, and stores, are still terrified by the infinitely rarer motor-car.

The men good, temperately hold the heads of the frightened little animals, while the women sitting in the carts stare out through the rain from under their umbrellas with a curiosity quite unwholesome. The peasants are like peasants of comic opera, with broad, low-crowned straw hats, with brilliant coloured ribbons flying, short striped jackets decorated with fluffy pom-pom buttons of scarlet wool as big as oranges, and accordion-pleated tunics hanging down over loose trousers of Galician cut.

Every Galician is happy to do anything that he is asked if he is addressed as Pan, a title of honour once reserved for the nobility but now applied indiscriminately to the Russians to every gaudy ragamuffin from whom it happens to be necessary to ask the way. Many of the peasants understand Russian, and the differences between Russian and the local Slovak language are so slight that the soldiers have no difficulty whatever in talking with the population. There is a general air of friendliness. Even when a peasant woman leaps the ditch and, more careful of her skirts than of all else, lifts them above her top-boots to save them from the flying Galician mud, she forgives us with a smile as we plough by.

Little girls braving the mud throw bunches of spring flowers into the car, and scramble for the kopecks that we throw to them in return. Little, fantastically costumed boys, some of them in blue caps that once belonged to Austrian soldiers, draw themselves up to their three or four feet of height and salute in comic, grave imitation of the Russian soldier.

RESPECTED, NOT CONQUERED.

It is impossible to realise that we are passing through conquered country. It is not Belgium, not a country of peasants who had been oppressed by the Austrian landlord and are not oppressed at all by the Russians who have driven him out. Many of the peasants are at work on the roads, and at evening we pass cottages where crowds of men and women alike are receiving the pay for their day's labour. In the field, where I have seen peasant children, the Red Cross gives to the soldiers, and the Russian Army.

There is no Belgium, but though there are no signs of conquest, there are more and more signs of the presence of war as we go westward from the frontier. The frontier, almost undefended, was taken swiftly, but where I am writing the ground has been won and lost and won again. Now we pass through a village that has been scarcely touched by the war, a village of queer little cottages, one of a fairy tale, each little cottage with a balcony, a roof of elaborate decorative hatching, such a village as Cinderella must have lived in. A mile or half a mile further on we come upon another village in which there is not a roof left, every cottage smashed to pieces, starting gables, broken walls, and trees combed bare by gunfire. The war, impelled by the capricious, complex needs of strategy, is as fickle as a storm, sparing here, only knocking off a chimney, or two with a careless finger, and then stamping to dust and ashes a village or a town.

THE ENDLESS PLAINS.

If the country west of Salisbury were black earth instead of white chalk, if its scale were infinitely enlarged, it would not be wholly unlike this country between the Siret and the Strypa.

It is a country of long, rolling downs, infinite spaces of hedgeless fields, here and there villages in the open, and in the river valleys small provincial towns, with chateaux belonging to the ejected landlords occupying the most desirable places. The motor ploughs its way axle deep through the black Galician mud, over roads which only a fortnight ago were quite impassable. On either side are the priories of the Catholics, stone statues of the saints, many of them very old, some of them extraordinarily beautiful. In the grassy groups of wooden crosses in the characteristic Russian form marking the graves of Russian soldiers. The further west we go the more of these crosses we meet, with the names of the dead written on them in pencil.

The spring showing itself in fields of clover and young corn, in the little buds of the trees, in catkins and palm willow, and in the ceaseless songs of the birds. For a moment I forget the war, and think only of summer, with the eager hunger for green things that is given by the six months' Russian winter of ice and snow. We are passing down a valley beside a river, its banks dotted with white cottages, a woman washing clothes under a green willow, a boy fishing, and two tall storks, black and white, standing in the shallow water by some reeds. And then, suddenly, the road swerves and a railway viaduct of heterogeneous construction. There are stone arches at either end and a mass of fallen masonry marks where the intervening arches were blown up by the retreating Austrians. In the middle the Russian engineers have raised new piers, 150 feet high, of logs laid in pairs crosswise above each other, and placed girders across the top. A Red Cross train rumbles slowly overhead.

(Continued on next Column.)

HOLLAND'S FORCES.

"If Holland's army is forced by invasion of her soil or any other cause to enter the great war, it will give a splendid account of itself." This is the verdict of a distinguished American who has had exceptional opportunities to familiarize himself with the morale of the organization, and after a study of all branches of the service during a tour of the cities and villages of the country I heartily concur.

Not only is Holland's army of 400,000 men—bright-looking, well-set-up soldiers of the American type, nearly all clad in West Point gray—an inspiring, confidence-compelling organization, but the navy, though weak in gun-power, nevertheless, seems to be marvellously efficient. I got my first glimpse of a flotilla of this navy when, after a voyage through the mine-sown North Sea—during which the vessel upon which I was a passenger about forced to anchor for nineteen hours about thirty miles off Gravesend in order to give British mine-sweepers a chance to clear the way for us—so that we might not share the fate of two little steamships which, with masts and funnels still protruding from the murky waters a few miles from our anchorage, had been sunk the previous day—we were landed at Flushing, there to see, as our vessel steamed up the Scheldt, smart-looking light cruisers, small but swift torpedo-boats, up-to-date submarines and some mine-layers laden with engines of destruction that will be employed against the ships of any nation that attempt to violate the neutrality of the Dutch coast or waterways.

HOLLAND HAS HOPES OF NAVY.

Of course Holland does not expect that her navy will ever repeat the feats of Van Tromp's famous fleet, but she does expect, and she is apparently justified in the expectation, that her martial sons by sea and land will make any foe pay dearly for any attempt to degrade her as an independent nation.

I have seen many other contingents of Dutch soldiers since that day in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Haarlem, and in the towns and villages that nestle along the banks of the wide-reaching and serpentine Maas river, and have had no cause to revise my first judgment.

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True, the Dutch army is not the perfect military machine that has made the goose-step famous or otherwise—one could not expect anything like that in a democratic kingdom where brain command respect and where even the lowliest have the gift of tongues—but I feel that if forced to fight it will prove worthy of the traditions of a race that has sacrificed much for freedom and that has contrived great names to the history of the United States.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that the Dutch, no matter how great the odds may be, will not oppose any and all invaders, for the spirit of the army to-day was voiced by the third William of the Netherlands to the first William of Germany, when, after the latter had presented one of the Rothschilds to the Dutch King, the newly-crowned Emperor advised his brother monarch to placate the bankers because he could advance money to the Netherlands.

"We don't need Rothschild's money," said the stiff-necked Dutch King. "We have plenty of it in Amsterdam."

"Oh, you have, have you?" the Emperor replied. "Well, if that is the case I think I will take those gentlemen outside, all of whom you will notice are at least six feet high, and will visit that city."

"Come, if you will," the Dutch King retorted, but when your Grenadiers cross they will have to advance through six feet of water."

Holland to-day does not want to be forced to join in the war, because to fight the enemy by flooding the land would mean almost irreparable ruin, but if compelled to enter the conflict to maintain it no matter what price she is compelled to pay to vindicate her national honour.

Will open floodgates against enemy. That is why the floodgates of the land are ready to be opened, that is why the approaches to her bridges are seen barbed-wire stockades which can be placed in position as barriers at a moment's notice, and that is why the bridges over her northern and southern waterways, with dynamite at hand if needed, will be blown up to compel the foe, if there is to be, to swim to victory or defeat.

But Holland's army will not continue to retire indefinitely as, when the enemy reaches Amsterdam, in the north, or Utrecht, in the south, he will face defenses that, designed as a result of lessons taught by this war, may tax all his offensive powers. I am told that Holland's big guns are modern, and that her artillerymen are as proficient as the men behind France's "soixante-quatre." I feel certain that her infantrymen, now thoroughly familiar with present-day trench warfare, are as brave and as well drilled as any soldier in Europe; the whole world knows that one of her aviators, Fokker, designed the machine that has enabled Germany to recover to a degree her prestige in the war in the air. Her machine-gun college was steadily turning out expert marksmen, and I have seen their work was good. Therefore, I venture the prediction, though I fear to pose as a prophet, that if the army of Holland is put to the grim test of modern war, that, thrice armed because its cause will be just, it will not be found wanting.

(Continued on next Column.)

JUVENILE CRIME.

AND OUR METHODS FOR DEALING WITH IT.

[BY CHARLES MCEVOY.]

An increase in so-called "juvenile crime" is recorded from all countries. Some of the causes of the increase, says the Home Secretary, such as the absence of parents, and the weakening of home authority, are the inevitable results of the war. It seems certainly indeed, that this is so; but it is not the increase that is really matters. Many of the charges against children are trivial and cruel, and this recorded increase is to a very great extent on the part of adults, rather than cruelty on the part of children. If an increase of "crime" in children, if a bunch of flowers from a grave, instead of one, it really means that there are two prosecutors whose view of life the war has warped, where it was previously pitiable enough that there was one.

All "crime" is not to be accounted for in this way. Perhaps more children are doing more intolerable things than they would have done in the pre-war period, but it must not be forgotten that there has gone with it an extraordinary increase of legalised crimes against children, in the way of barbarous floggings, and condemnations to "industrial" and "reformatory" institutions, without any tendency on the part of adults to reform the reformatories, or be merciful with the barbaric privileges in the way of punishments which have been handed down to magistrates from another age. Of course this will be called "stiff-necked sentiment," but the birch is the child's cat-o'-nine-tails, with fifty tails substituted for nine, and a man's strength pitted against a child's endurance. These who boast that they were flogged at Eton forget that they were not flogged there at eight or nine or ten years of age, nor flogged by a policeman. The best cure for this particular form of anti-sentiment towards children is to stand in a children's court and hear screams coming from a considerable distance, or to read the horrible evidence given before the Departmental Committee which in 1913 inquired into the conduct of industrial and reformatory schools. It will not always be a cure, but it will have an unforgettable effect upon all those who are prepared to regard children, not sentimentally but scientifically, and who see in them, and respect in them, the qualities of potentiality.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH CHILDREN.

Granted that children are imitative and impressionable, and granted most certainly that their conduct is a matter of training and discipline, the whole method of dealing with children who are charged with "crimes" stands condemned at once. To the lack of training and discipline the State is a party until the day comes when the juvenile delinquent goes a step too far, and then, suddenly and inexorably, the law is put in force. Generous either a brutal punishment is inflicted—of a kind which would open any parent to prosecution, and properly condemn it to prison—or the child is committed to one of those reformatory institutions which offer only a fatal injustice to the culprit. No one with the faintest respect of childhood can regard the average reformatory as anything but an institution for blighting the lives of those who enter it. There are—there should all be—excellent reformatories, and there are indestructible children, but it is quite certain that a child who could preserve himself in a reformatory would have preserved himself out of it.

If "picture palaces" are really depraving to the child-mind, still more depraving are the same sorts of "heroes" made in the children's courts, where real blood is spilled, and real policemen and real injustices arouse the worst of passions in substitute for imaginary ones. Nevertheless, it is only a part of the solution of juvenile crime" to recognise that there is a great deal of adult, reciprocal, and that the war has deteriorated as well as children. If children are indeed, from a variety of circumstances, making themselves just now an intolerable nuisance, and opening themselves to prosecution and its consequences, it is of vital importance that a sensible method of dealing with them shall be forthwith promulgated. It is, in fact, the hour and the opportunity for a change of attitude. The methods in vogue have failed palpably. Floggings and "juvenile crime" have not decreased. "Industrial" and "reformatory" have not increased. Those who believe in the one and the other should give way to those who believe in neither.

That the Home Secretary himself is on the side of the angels in this matter is clear from his own recommendation, for Mr. Samuel thinks that "good would result if greater use were made of the Probation of Offenders Act," and that women "might with advantage be employed more frequently than at present as probation officers."

What one has to recognise here and at once is that a great use has not been made of the Probation of Offenders Act, but that magistrates, both stipendiary and in the shape of local justices of the peace, have relied upon other and more drastic powers of punishment vested in them. It is an actual indictment of those methods that to-day, in the face of the marked increase in "crime" among juveniles, the Home Secretary himself should be asking for an extension of leniency, and not for an extension of committals and birchings. If in the face of this official recommendation the harsher measure still prevails, there is no other conclusion to come to, than that there is a preponderance of official officials who like beating and imprisoning children.

SEVERITY NOT A DETERRENT.

In the evidence given before the Departmental Committee already mentioned one can find the very strongest arguments for a full recourse to the probationary alternative to committals, yet in actual practice one finds such cases as a boy

(Continued on next Column.)

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1.—In future the orders for parades will be issued once a week, every Friday. Parades for this week will be found in orders of Friday, 23rd inst.

DETAIL.

2.—In future the orders for "Detail" will be issued once a week, every Friday.

DETAIL FOR THIS WEEK.

3.—On duty to-night: Scouts Co.
On duty to-morrow night: Scouts Company.
On duty 29th inst.: Scouts Co.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant; H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION.

P.c. R137 Chan Yuk Shu is commended by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police for his smart capture of a snatcher in Des Vaux Road West, at 10.45 p.m. on June 16th.

CONCERT.

His Excellency the Governor has stated his pleasure to attend the Benefit Concert to Sapper Dyson, R.E., on Wednesday, June 28th.

ROUTE MARCH.

The Route March ordered for Friday, June 30th, is cancelled, that date being generally inconvenient.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following donations, amounting to \$9,350, have been made at various times since the formation of the Police Reserve for the equipment of Nos. 3, 4 and Ambulance Companies.

Mr. Lam Wan, \$3,000; Mr. Tong Lai Chuen, \$1,000; Mr. Chiu U Tin, \$1,000; Mr. Lau Yik Cheuk, \$1,000; Mr. Au Chak Man, \$600; Mr. Li Po Chun, \$400; Mr. Tse Yam Chi, \$300; Mr. Fung Ping Shan, \$200; Mr. She Shiu Tat, \$200; Mr. Mok Kon Sang, \$200; Mr. Wong Lan Sang, \$200; Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, \$200; Mr. Chow Siu Ki, \$100; Mr. Yan Sai Chi, \$100; Mr. Cheng Siu Po, \$50; Mr. Lam Shiu Chung, \$50; Mr. Chung Shun Wo, \$50; Mr. Lam Woo, \$50; Mr. Siu Li, \$50; Mr. Chan Tsan, \$50; Mr. Cheung Tin Shan, \$50; Mr. Kwok Sat Ting, \$50; Mr. Wong Shui Tung, \$50; Mr. Chan Shek Shan, \$50; Mr. Chan King Wan, \$50; Mr. Sun Kwong Wo, \$50; Mr. Kwan Yik Chi, \$50; Mr. Sun Pak Hang, \$50; Mr. Sun Fong Hin, \$50; Mr. Sun Yuk Yuen Tung, \$50; Mr. Chan Cheuk Hing, \$50; Mr. Chan Sik To, \$50; Mr. Wong Kam Cho, \$50.

PATROL EXPENSES.

All claims for Patrol expenses already sent to the D.S.P., many of which have not been attended to by the latter, have been handed to Sergeant-Accountant Balcan, H.K. and Shanghai Bank, who will pay same in due course.

Warning officers are requested to send all future claims direct to Sergeant Balcan.

N.C. OFFICERS.

All Company, Platoon, Section and Squad Commanders will attend a drill "pow-wow" at this office, at 5.30 p.m., on Thursday, June 29th. Uniform optional.

F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (R).

not merely being committed to a reformatory, but severely birched as an addition to the sentence—a kind of sentence that makes one reasonably doubt the fitness of the Court which pronounced the judgment to judge anybody for anything. As an additional proof of this severity is not deterrent, one has only to look at the small number of girls to boys who go into trouble, though it is inadmissible for magistrates to beat them. So great a difference as that which exists could not wholly be accounted for by the theory that girls are less troublesome than boys. Given the same powers of court floggings, and it is safe to say we would soon have a type of girl hooligan not yet in existence.

It must be recorded, however, that the Majority Report of the Department Committee deprecated the placing of a child or young person a second time of probation, "except for very special reasons," and that for very special reasons is used by justices as a means of saving the rates. What seems to be overlooked as the child itself. Children must not be sent to industrial or reformatory schools merely because such institutions exist, though that is what the signatories of the report seemed to imply. There is deplorably little in this same Majority Report to suggest anything approaching a wholesome conception of a child's rights, when taken away from its home, to be provided with a substituted home as good in every way as a home should be. Apart from the amazing frequency of the severest punishments, one reads in the minutes of overcrowding, overworking, under-feeding, coarse clothing, degrading hygienic arrangements, prison-like confinement, and mind and soul starvation to an extent which is appalling. There seems through the length and breadth of the book no conception of the primary right of a child to a bright existence. The Committee even recommended and tutored corporal punishment in girls' schools, not previously permitted, and on the whole seem to have left the institutions rather worse for their interference than they were before.

The best argument for the extension of probation remains the fact that it has been under-used, while "juvenile crime" has advanced in seriousness; but how much the increase is due to an additional liveliness on the part of the police can only be a matter of conjecture. It is not the point. The point is that pressure should now be placed on justices of all kinds to carry out the Home Secretary's recommendation, and that the measures which have failed should be abandoned.

Daily Chronicle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATHLEEN"

will be despatched on or about the 4th July, taking cargo for SINGAPORE.

For freight and other information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"CHAKRATA"

Arrived Hongkong on 25th June, 1916, from BOMBAY and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1916.

NOTICE

CARLOWITZ & CO.

(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-secured, York Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

W. R. LONLEY & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916.

FERD. BORNEMANN & CO.

(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are requested to send their Claims against the above to the Under-secured on or before the 30th June.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1916.

CARL BODIKER & CO.

(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are requested to send their Claims against the above to the Under-secured on or before the 30th June.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1916.

NOTICE

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-secured, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916.

NOTICE

WM. MEYERINK & Co.

H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Under-secured on or before 30th June, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1916.

WANTED

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to "BOOK OFFICE," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

FOR SALE

ONE PATENT OIL ENGINE. HORSE POWER. Also ONE CROSSLEY'S VERTICAL GAS ENGINE.

Apply R.G.A. Mineral Water Factory, Victoria Barracks.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1916.

TO LET

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience. "BOARD." Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

TO LET

NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBA, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1916.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"BAHAR LODGE," No. 4, Peak Road, 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—

V. F. V. RIBEIRO, Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

[828]

TO LET

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.

Apply to—

PEAK TRAMWAY Co.

[828]

TO LET

GODOWN, No. 105, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[817]

TO LET

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road.

[811]

TO LET—FURNISHED

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[808]

TO LET

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings.

[800]

TO LET

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central.

Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

[788]

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

[822]

TO LET

OFFICES in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, RAUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

[812]

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (in Ice House Street).

Apply to—

WILKINSON & GEIST.

[891]

TO LET

RAVENSHILL EAST, Peak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply to—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.

[800]

TO LET

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply to—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

[865]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[87]

TO LET

From 1st May.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

[818]

TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

Apply to—

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

[822]

TO LET

NO. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[82]

TO LET

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

Apply to—

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

[822]

TO LET

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Apply to—

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

[822]

TO LET

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings

[892]

INTIMATION

CIGARS

A connoisseur knows that a good Cigar in bad condition is no better than an indifferent Cigar in good condition.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that Cigars should be kept in a specially prepared place which will aid them to mature, and at the same time protect them from the damaging effects of a humid atmosphere such as prevails in this Colony during the Summer Months.

We have recently constructed a Large Drying Room for Cigars which ensures to Customers buying from us Cigars in First Class Condition.

Brand for brand our Cigars, besides being the Cheapest in the Market (as a reference to our Price List will show), are the best.

We keep a varied assortment of Brands of the following Factories always in Stock—

LA CONSTANCIA.
LA COMMERCIAL.
AQUILA DEL MUNDO.
COMPANIA GENERAL.
LA INSULAR.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

13

BIRTH

JONCKHEER. — On June 26th, at "Tibetoe," 38, the Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. J. JONCKHEER, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10a, Des Vaux Road, O. LONDON OFFICE: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 27TH JUNE, 1916.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

THE Russian offensive, commenced some three weeks ago, has had far-reaching results, and fighting is now general over the whole of the eastern front from the Gulf of Riga to the frontier of Roumania. The first great thrust made against the Austrian armies was so successful that the Germans found their own line in jeopardy, and during the past few days they have been hastening to the assistance of their Ally and have been endeavouring to create a diversion farther north in order to relieve some of the pressure against the threatened positions south of the Pripiet. The offensive, however, even in those areas where they have massed the greater part of their troops, does not rest entirely with them. We have heard recently of important sectors of von Hindenburg's front on the Dvina being violently bombarded, and to the south of Smorgon the Germans have met with a sanguinary defeat. Chief interest, nevertheless, is still centred in the area from the Pripiet to Bukovina. It is here that the fighting is fiercest. The Russians have already reached the Carpathians, and from this town they held a week ago what was practically a straight line through Buczar as far as Lutsk. Since then they have pressed further westward towards Kolomea. For the moment the Austrians are holding desperately to their central position at Tarnopol, but as General PRILANDER's army is reported to be completely surrounded near the Serebri,

and the capture of Radziviloff, has driven the Austrians beyond Brody in the direction of Lemberg. Tarnopol now forms something in the nature of a salient and the withdrawal of the enemy seems inevitable. Gradually, too, the Russians are closing in round Kovel, and if this town falls into their hands the whole of the enemy eastern front may be obliged to fall back. General KALEDIN is pressing westward south of Vladimir Volynsk with the object of cutting enemy communications between Kovel and Lemberg. The extension of his front also promises a junction with the army operating in the direction of Lemberg from Brody. The Germans realise the danger. Assisted by the railway to Kovel from Brest Litovsk and Lublin, they have concentrated large forces south of Lutsk and endeavoured unsuccessfully to break the Russian rear. The Russians, on their part, are steadily advancing along the railway from Rovno to Kovel. Already they have crossed the Stokhod, and seriously menaced the German communications. Their advance was checked for a time at Kolki, but the defeat of two divisions under General VOX LINSINGEN has cleared the way for further progress. The situation is fraught with such danger to the German plans that General MACKENSEN is now said to be directing operations in person, and a repetition of his famous phalanx tactics is anticipated. The Russian armies, however, well equipped and with an abundance of ammunition, can await the shock with confidence. They are no longer fighting machine-guns with clubs. They can meet the enemy upon equal terms, and the Germans have never yet defeated our Ally under such conditions. General BRUSILOFF, in an interview with the *Times* correspondent, ascribed his success mainly to the absolute co-ordination of all the Russian armies, which attacked simultaneously. It has been impossible for the Germans to move troops from one quarter to another in the same manner as formerly. These are the conditions which the Allies have been hoping to bring about for a year past, and the results so far achieved give promise of greater victories when the time comes for a simultaneous offensive movement on all fronts. Attacked on all sides, Germany will be deprived, in large measure, of the advantages which hitherto her system of strategic railways has given her.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Henry Houston, the celebrated conjuror from Maskelyne and Devant, will give an entertainment in the Hongkong Club, when the Club house will be thrown open to ladies accompanied by members or subscribers, and members will also be at liberty to invite their men friends who are not members.

At an examination in home nursing, held recently at the Royal Naval Hospital, the following candidates passed in Home Nursing:—Miss Maud Braga, Miss Nina Encarnacao, Miss May Higgins and Miss Eva Summers. The Hon. Lecturer to the Class was Dr. W. V. M. Koch, and Surgeon-General Draper, R.N., was the Hon. Examiner.

The sum of \$2,000, which was allocated by the Hongkong War Charities Committee to the Regimental funds of the local garrison, has been distributed as follows:—R.G.A., \$424; R.E., \$147; 4th K.S.L.I., \$385; A.S.C., \$23; R.A.M.C., \$30; A.O.C., \$30; A.I.C., \$16; M.P.S.C., \$5; 74th Punjabis, \$114; 19th Infantry, \$173 (wing); H.K.S.B., R.G.A., \$123; 30th Mule Corps, \$30.

HONGKONG HUT FUND.

HUT NO. 1 ORDERED.

Joseph Bros.	50.00
Per Mr. M. J. D. Stephens:—	
Chun King Yee, \$25; Loong Shing, \$10	35.00
C. M. H.	30.00
D. Nicholson	30.00
Miss E. G. Baylis	10.00
G. L. Platt	10.00
Capt. O. P. Hamilton	1.00
"Valentine"	1.00
"With Patience"	1.00
Previously acknowledged	6,202.00
	\$6,359.00
Remitted \$600 by T.T. at 2s. 1d. to Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, London, 26.6.1916	5,702.97
Balance	\$ 656.03

This surplus, and any further sums which we may receive, will be handed over to the War Charities Fund at the end of the week for the purpose of providing Hongkong Hut No. 2. We are keeping our list open for a few days longer because we have reason to believe that further subscriptions will reach us by the end of the month.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

APPLICATION IN SUPREME COURT.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shepton), appeared on behalf of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., in an application that the alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be effected by special resolutions set forth in the petition might be confirmed.

Mr. Sharp said that the history of the Company his lordship would be already well acquainted with. It was incorporated in 1881, and the accumulated capital was \$2,500,000, which was divided into 10,000 shares. All the shares had been issued, and were paid up to the extent of \$50 per share. In the course of the business the Company had accumulated a Reserve Fund of \$3,600,000, besides its paid-up capital of \$500,000 and in addition also \$2,000,000 uncalled capital. The Company's business was under the management of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the Company had no debenture debt whatever. The Company was in a very strong position, and the alteration in the memorandum applied for was to extend the business of the Company from marine insurance to insurance of all kinds except life. The alteration in the memorandum would enable the Company to carry on its business more efficiently. Similar extensions had been granted by the Courts both here and at home.

Mr. Justice Gompertz granted the application.

R. D. CROSS WORK IN CANTON.

The two cases of Surgical Dressings, etc., sent by the ladies on Shamen some two months ago have arrived safely at Cairo, and from the letters recently received from Colonel Gordon Hall and Major G. B. Rickett, R.A.M.C., it is gratifying to know that the contributions will be found useful.

A further two cases of many-tailed bandages, abdominal plugs, pillow-slips, sheets, etc., are being sent to Cairo this week by the same lady-workers.

POSTED AS MISSING.

HONGKONG POLICE-SERGEANT'S LETTER.

Mr. T. H. King, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, has received a letter from Lance-Sergeant Hedge, of the Police, who is now serving with King Edward's Horse in Ireland. Serjt. Hedge, who was a Reservist, was home on leave when war was declared. He was called to the Colours, and joined the Royal Field Artillery. He was in the early engagements, and after one of them he was officially stated to be missing, but many months afterwards a letter from another Hongkong Policeman revealed the fact that he had found his way to the Dublin Fusiliers.

Trooper Hedge's letter to Mr. King, written on 25th May, tenders thanks to Mr. King and the wives of members of the Police Force for useful and serviceable articles. "I was at the front in the early part of the war, first at St. Omer, Poperinghe, and Ypres, and I had my ears affected through concussion of shell, what they call 'shell shock.' Blood poured out of both ears and caused a discharge and deafness for a considerable time. I was in a London Hospital for three months. I was informed by Paterson and the rest of my colleagues that I was struck off the strength of the Force, but I have been informed by the Crown Agents that everything is all right again and I hope my position as regards seniority will be kept for me. The Colonial Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Harcourt, granted me everything satisfactorily—full Colonial pay, seniority in rank, and all military service to count towards pension, when I offered my services. I wrote to the Force while serving in France but I hear the letters never reached Hongkong."

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO. (LTD.).

INCREASED RECEIPTS OVER THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

The annual meeting of this company was held at Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, on May 23rd, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., the chairman, presiding. The Chairman said: "The gross receipts for the year 1915 amounted, in round numbers, to \$250,000, against \$219,000 for 1914, showing an increase of \$31,000. The satisfactory feature of this increase is that it is not only spread over the whole of our extensive system, but is particularly noticeable in our important local traffic between India and Australia, China, Japan, and other countries. The working and other expenses amounted, in round numbers, to \$238,000, against \$204,000 for 1914, showing an increase of \$34,000, which is fully accounted for by the special payments to staff and other expenses in connection with the war. Increase in this debt is this company's proportion of the further contributions made by the shareholders as on former occasions. (Cheers.)

THE YEAR'S NET PROFIT: INCREASE IN DIVIDEND.

The net profit for the past year was, roundly, \$263,000, and, after adding \$21,000 brought forward from the preceding account, there remained an available balance of \$284,000. Out of this balance (i.e., \$284,000) provision has been made for the payment of interest on the Four per Cent. Mortgage Debenture stock, amounting to \$20,000, for income tax payable in England and excess profits duty, amounting to nearly \$26,000, the three interim dividends already paid, amounting to \$112,500, and the \$200,000 carried to the general reserve fund. Under these favourable conditions your directors consider the company justified in paying an extra 1

THE WAR.

BUKOVINA CONQUERED.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT IN TRENTINO.

ENEMY PRESTIGE AND VERDUN BATTLE.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' THREAT.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONQUEST OF BUKOVINA.

KOLOMEA NOW THREATENED FROM THREE SIDES.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

By occupying Garshumora, General Letchinsky has jammed part of General Pflanzer's right wing against the Rumanian frontier. The Austrian left wing holds Kolomea, which is the only remaining connecting point between the enemy's Galician and Bukovinian forces. The loss of Kolomea would uncover all the roads towards Lemberg, via Stanislawoff.

The Russians now menace Kolomea from three sides. The Austrians are in full flight towards the Carpathians, and the Russians now hold two-thirds of Bukovina, including all the important centres.

OCCUPATION COMPLETED.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

After fierce fighting the Russians captured Kimpolung, with 2,000 prisoners. This completes the occupation of Bukovina.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

AN ENEMY LINE BROKEN.

PETROGRAD, June 26th.

The Russians repulsed German attacks on the Dvina front, and captured an outlying fort on the Sty, near Char-torysk, with two heavy guns, bayonetting the garrison. The enemy attacked the Russians south-east of Svihiusky and reached some parts of our trenches, but they were unable to stand the losses and fell back along the whole line, 800 being captured, half of whom were Germans. The trenches were filled with corpses and bayoneted wounded.

The Russians broke the enemy's front line north of Radziviloff. The Russians continue to capture vast quantities of stores which have been abandoned in the enemy's precipitate flight.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINES IN THE BLACK SEA.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK.

PETROGRAD, June 25th.

Four hundred persons were drowned in the steamer *Mercury*, which struck a mine near Odessa. There were 800 aboard, including scholars who were going home-ward on holiday.

CAPTURE OF THE "BRUSSELS"

TENTH GERMAN ATTEMPT.

LONDON, June 25th.

The G.E.R. liner *Brussels* was laden with foodstuffs, principally margarine, and also contained parcels for German prisoners. The crew numbered 60, and the only passengers were Belgian refugees.

The Great Eastern Company has maintained a regular service since the outbreak of war. Encounters between their steamers and enemy submarines are the talk of Rotterdam, owing to the skill in manœuvring of the steamers, enabling them to escape. The present was the tenth attempt by the Germans to capture the *Brussels*.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND VERDUN BATTLE.

PRESTIGE DEMANDS CONTINUANCE.

PARIS, June 25th. 2.35 p.m.

The 125th day of the Battle of Verdun witnessed the numerically strongest German attack hitherto made, says a French semi-official announcement. The Germans continue to pay a fabulous price for the smallest gains. For instance, they suffered terrible losses at Fleury in order to occupy a few houses at the entrance to the village. Clearly the German General Staff will renounce the struggle only when they no longer possess the means of keeping it up. They wish to save German prestige and to capture Verdun at any cost, even though its possession is no longer of any military advantage.

FRENCH RECOVER LOST GROUND.

GERMAN EFFORT AT MORTHOMME STOPPED.

PARIS, June 25th. 4.10 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—A German attack south of Mort Homme was stopped by our fire. We carried portions of trenches west of Thiaumont. We progressed at Fleury by means of grenades. There were violent bombardments elsewhere, on the right of the Meuse.

A strong enemy reconnaissance in Cheminot Wood, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson, in Lorraine, was dispersed. An enemy attack in Fave Valley, in the Vosges, failed completely.

German aeroplanes bombed Lunville, Baccarat, and St. Die, doing unimportant damage. Children were wounded at St. Die, and a note was taken of this action with a view to reprisals.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, June 26th. 1.5 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—There was no infantry action to-day on either bank of the Meuse, but there was intense artillery activity in the regions of Hill 304, Mort Homme, Chattancourt, Froi de Terre, and Fleury. There was the usual cannonade along the rest of the front.

ENEMY RAID PREVENTED.

SOME HEAVY SHELLING.

LONDON, June 26th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—The enemy last night attempted a raid north-east of Loos but were repulsed.

Our artillery has continued most active to-day on the whole front.

There has been most heavy shelling about Neuville, south of Wailly, and north of the Ypres and Menin road. There has been mining and trench mortar activity elsewhere.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN FORTS BOMBARDED.

SALONIKA, June 26th.

The Allied fleets have bombarded Porto Lagos, Dedesgatch and other ports.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GREECE.

LONDON, June 26th.

The first result of the appointment of M. Zaimis as Premier is the announcement that the Entente Powers agree to advance a further instalment of an old loan to enable Greece to tide over her urgent needs, pending the elections.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

ROME, June 25th.

A *communiqué* says:—We drove the enemy back south and west of Asiago.

AUSTRIANS RETREAT IN TRENTINO.

ITALIANS ADVANCING AT THEIR HEELS.

ROME, June 26th.

It is officially announced that the Austrians have begun to retreat in the Trentino. The Italians have recaptured several positions and continue to advance vigorously on the heels of the enemy.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEHIND THE SCENES. SIGNIFICANT OUTBURST IN PRUSSIAN DIET.

LONDON, June 26th.

The Socialist member, Herr Stöbel, made a sweeping attack on the Plutocrats in the Prussian Diet. He declared that England had raised £300,000,000 by taxation instead of by loans, like Germany. If the German tax-payers had to supply £300,000,000 the war would be ended to-morrow. He warned the Government that if the war lasted for another year quite different forces would be set moving in Germany to curb the powers of the Junkers.

CABINET MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 25th.

Lord Selborne (President of the Board of Agriculture) has resigned.

MILITARY DECORATIONS.

LONDON, June 25th.

The *Gazette* contains the following decorations:—DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.).—Major O'Popping-Hopinstal (1st Gurkhas), Captains H. R. Hunt (25th Punjab), P. F. Gow (R.A.M.C.), and P. C. Hobart (Royal Engineers).

MILITARY CROSS.—Captains—W. R. James (89th Punjab), W. H. Riddell (R.A.M.C.), Lieuts. T. N. Kemp (9th Gurkhas), C. Tedman (R.N. Reserve), Second-Lieuts. W. G. Gough (2nd Gurkhas), J. A. Kiddle and F. A. Menzies (R.N. Reserve).

On the subject of Mr. Birrell's wit, one example occurs to me. It was on the occasion of the serious rioting in Dublin in 1914, headed by Mr. Jim Larkin and his transport workers. In the streets the Dublin Metropolitan Police were very severely handled by the rioters. Mr. Birrell was making a statement to the House of Commons, and he read out a long list of constables removed to the hospital because of injuries received. He came to the last casualty. "This," he said, "is the case of Constable Michael Hanrahan, removed to the Mater Hospital suffering from contusion of the scalp caused by forcible contact with a statue of St. Joseph." The Irish women of the fighting quarter had been hurling their portable property at the D.M.P., and a cherubid statue had been sacrificed. The heartiest laughter in the House came from the Irish Nationalist Benches. Even the stern-faced Irish leader could not restrain himself from smiling.

SOUTH CHINA SILK TRADE HONGKONG PROTESTS AGAINST BRITISH REGULATIONS.

The London correspondent of the *N.Y. Daily News* writes:—The regulations as to imports and exports are producing all sorts of quaint troubles where we least expect them. This week the London Chamber of Commerce received the following cable:—

HONGKONG, May 23rd. Referring Government Proclamation prohibiting export raw and waste silk to America this Chamber views with feelings of grave alarm considering it calculated to do very serious and irreparable injury British silk trade South China and consequently in view of turnover of some two millions sterling all other trades must suffer. Prohibition doesn't affect Shanghai or Japan. Japan likely to be deliberately benefited by this proclamation in their increasingly severe competition British silk trade with America which once lost exceedingly difficult regain. British banks shipping companies strongly protest against proclamation which apparently will not benefit allied cause. Urge you make strong representations Foreign Office immediate withdrawal owing to season already opened being paralysed.—Low, Sec. RETARY.

Apparently various commercial groups received a similar message and immediately everyone "got a move on." The London Chamber of Commerce, Far Eastern Section, summoned its officials and at the moment of writing consultations are in progress. We doubt whether the Colonial Office will be approached, and it is more than possible the Order may be modified in view of the results which I am quite sure were not expected here. It seems there is a lot of silk going to Scandinavia for Germany where it helps to cover Zepelins and do many other things of a nature useful to the Hun. But commercial men think we ought to intercept it in the North Sea.

THE WIT IN POLITICS.

WHERE LITERARY MEN PROVE FAILURES.

MR. BIRRELL UNDER FIRE.

A writer in a home paper says:—It is a truism of English politics that the man who is consistently amusing is never regarded as safe. The path of political promotion is rarely paved with epigrams; and politicians who are witty in their young days find it convenient for purposes of reform to get rather stolid as years roll by—by this acquired stolidity securing a character for security. The late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, pawky Scot that he was, disguised a really brilliant wit behind an almost bovine exterior. If brilliancy is dangerous in politics, literature spells damnation. The House of Commons distrusts literature as much as the Stock Exchange does. Men who write books are not regarded with confidence as men of affairs. Several instances may be cited against this view—the cases of Disraeli and Lord Rosebery as leading examples; but I fancy that both men would have been held in greater esteem, by professional politicians at any rate, if they had never written a line—except those of their speeches. I think it possible that Mr. A. J. Balfour would have more fully enjoyed the confidence of the old Tory Party if he had been less often frivolous in phrase and had omitted to write "The Foundations of Belief." Mr. Hilaire Belloc, a man of great wit and much literature, was an absolute House of Commons failure.

IMPORTANCE OF LOOKING EARNEST.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has resigned his office as Chief Secretary because his critics, who belong to all parties in the House and State, assert that he displayed shocking weakness in handling, or neglect to handle, the very serious situation. Whatever measure of truth there may be in this it is certain that Mr. Birrell would not be so severely judged to-day if he had not been the author of scores of witty phrases and several amusing books of essays. If Mr. Walter Long had been in Mr. Birrell's place, and the Irish rioting had taken its course just the same, Mr. Long would have been condemned, but not exactly in the same way, or with the same bitterness. His critics would have had at the back of their minds the thought that Mr. Long had done his best, since he looked so very serious and concerned about it. Of course, Mr. Long might have taken very drastic measures; but I am simply putting the case that his possible failure to foresee mob violence in Ireland and to quell it would have received more sympathetic consideration because of Mr. Long's essential seriousness.

No one who knows Mr. Birrell personally doubts that the Larkinite and Sinn Féin outbreak in Dublin, with all its tragic and miserable consequences, affected him very deeply and poignantly. But it is not his custom to wear his heart on his sleeve; and when he was assailed in the House of Commons as to his sins of omission, he answered his accusers in that old smiling fashion with which he has met every storm that has blown around him. The Irish Government and its chief official, Mr. Birrell, is in every sense of the term, the best humoured man in the House of Commons. However bitterly attacked and scolded, he has always come up smiling. I have seen him on many Irish nights in the House, and have beheld him assailed from all quarters of it, as often as not by Irish Nationalists as well as Irish Unionists. I can remember no occasion on which he did not preserve his equanimity, displaying through the bitterest debates a wonderful and unflinching combination of tact, patience, and good nature. He never lost his head; he never lost his temper; he never gave his case away. Perhaps as the hours went on and vituperation of the Irish Secretary became fiercer, his clever parallelism-like face grew a little paler and a little more contracted; but it remained four-square to all the bitter winds of criticism that blew; and the pleasant sardonic smile never flickered round the corners of the mobile, witty mouth. He has, as his hearers well know, a peculiar lightness and distinction of touch in speech, just happily midway between sober jest and dippant earnest. To the attractive form of rhetoric the descriptive title "Birrelling" has been given.

A BIRRELLISM.

On the subject of Mr. Birrell's wit, one example occurs to me. It was on the occasion of the serious rioting in Dublin in 1914, headed by Mr. Jim Larkin and his transport workers. In the streets the Dublin Metropolitan Police were very severely handled by the rioters. Mr. Birrell was making a statement to the House of Commons, and he read out a long list of constables removed to the hospital because of injuries received. He came to the last casualty. "This," he said, "is the case of Constable Michael Hanrahan, removed to the Mater Hospital suffering from contusion of the scalp caused by forcible contact with a statue of St. Joseph." The Irish women of the fighting quarter had been hurling their portable property at the D.M.P., and a cherubid statue had been sacrificed. The heartiest laughter in the House came from the Irish Nationalist Benches. Even the stern-faced Irish leader could not restrain himself from smiling.

Mr. Birrell was also exceptionally good at the art of convincing reply at question time, when he was invariably riddled with a few awkward interrogations. On a recent occasion that noted Irish Independent obstructionist, who has formed a solid party of one in the House, Mr. Laurence Ginnell, put to Mr. Birrell a query in nine clauses, each clause beginning with the words, "It is not a fact?" He patiently listened to the long and tedious questions, rose up quickly and said with polite precision, "It is!" and resumed his seat. In the view of most Nationalists, Mr. Birrell was the best and most popular chief secretary that Ireland has had since the days of Thomas Drummond. For nine long, formy years he retained the affection of Irish hearts, and at 11 does.

PROPOSED INCOME-TAX IN SINGAPORE.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements decided last week to make an annual contribution of £200,000 a year for the next ten years, if the finances of the Colony permitted, to the Imperial Government towards war expenditure. At the conclusion of the discussion in the Council, His Excellency the Governor said that it was very gratifying to see both official and unofficial members not only unanimous in favour of the resolution, but considering whether £200,000 a year for five years, with the practical certainty of a similar contribution in the five years to follow, was an insufficient contribution from this Colony. It had been shown that the Colony was in a flourishing condition and an excellent financial position, and no doubt they would have liked to have seen the £200,000 definitely promised for a longer period, but the fact was both the Government and the unofficial members must be cautious before they bound their successors. As they knew, a very large proportion of the revenue of the Colony was derived from opium. It was certain that as the time went on, further traffic restrictions would be made against opium, although no doubt the members of the medical profession present would agree with him that there were much worse things than opium smoking. Still they all knew the policy of the home government and of all civilised countries in this matter. As regards the proposal which had been put forward, he thought they were all agreed that there should be an income tax. He agreed generally with what was said by the seconder of the resolution, and he thought also that the tax should not be in force for any restricted time. The home government even at the present time was expending sums which would bear interest of 150 million sterling, and it was true that the Colony could give from its income would be practically a flea bite, but, as he had said, they could not bind their successors for the simple reason that they did not know how long the revenue from opium would continue to be the large sum which was at present derived from this article. He agreed with the honourable member that if an income tax was imposed it should not be a double tax. They should not tax income on which a tax was already being paid at home. Another proposal put forward with which he was in sympathy was that they should allow those who had already contributed towards aircrafts to ask for a refund of income tax up to the amount that they had paid towards aircrafts. It might be asked why they should confine themselves only to aircrafts why should not those who had contributed to charities be permitted to ask for a refund? He thought, however, there was no doubt that subscription to the aircraft fund was in the nature of subscription towards war expenditure, and subscriptions to war charities were purely, to his mind, charities. There might be some who would not agree with Dr. Lim Boon Keng, and would say the war had continued for two years, and they had not been directly taxed, so why should they be now? As regards the future he thought there could be no doubt that no member either on the Government side or on the unofficial side would object to any person who had undergone voluntary taxation for war expenditure getting the benefit of a refund. He personally agreed with Dr. Lim Boon Keng both as to the future and as to the past. He did not know whether there were any other points which had not been referred to, but he could say that the whole of the Government officials, not only as Government but as private individuals, agreed with unofficial members that the proposed taxation was not adequate for that rich Colony towards war expenditure. (Applause.) He would do his best to get out, as soon as possible, the outlines of the lines on which an Income Tax Bill should be introduced, and ask the opinion of the unofficial members on the lines proposed. (Applause.)

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

NEED OF CRITICISM. THE PRESS AS THE NATIONAL OPPOSITION.

The new rôle of the Press as the national Opposition was emphasised by Lord Derby in presiding at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Cecil, London, last month.

In proposing the toast of the fund, Lord Derby, who has been the target for a good deal of criticism on account of his pledge to the married men, said the wonder if people realised what a change the formation of the Coalition had made in what he might call the almost official position of the Press. The regular Opposition had gone, and its place had been taken by the Press. (Cheers.) It was left to the Press to put forward the views and the aspirations of the country as a whole. (Cheers.) Personally, he regretted the absence of a regular Opposition from the House of Commons, "but taking it all round—I think I might say taking it as an absolute fact—the Press has conducted its criticism in the same fair manner as we would hope any Opposition in the House of Commons would have conducted its opposition. (Cheers.)

He was not one of those who disbelieved in free communication between Ministers—so long as they did not disclose secrets—and the principal pillars of the Press. "I don't mean that a man should go to the Press to push him and to advertise him; but for him to go to the leaders of the Press to find out what public opinion is and to give them his opinions as to why his policy is good and as to how it should be put before the country seems to me the sanest thing that anybody in political life could do. (Cheers.) But the man who does that must also be prepared for necessary criticism, and as long as that criticism is good, straightforward, and honest it is the best thing a public man can have."

(Continued on next Column.)

GROUPS IN CAMP.

NEW TROOPS IN THE MAKING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

If the shades of Clive or Wolfe wander across Salisbury Plain in this pleasant spring weather they must be surprised when they watch our latest soldiers in the making. They would be mystified if they were told that finished soldiers were turned out from the raw material in a few weeks.

But it is different material from that which went to stiffen the ranks on the Plains of Abraham. One realises that there has been a change when a newly-promoted bombardier approaches his subaltern and, saluting, asks if he might be allowed to bring his car into camp. Near a large training centre in the South-east Command there is an excellent staff course and every evening one may see two timber gunners, a driver, and a butler. At least one of the four men has played against Braid and Hilton. Coming back to camp the foursome is joined by two other men in gunner's uniform, and the talk turns to the preservation of game. The No. 1 of Number Three gun tells the No. 3 of Number One gun just where and when he liberated his last lot of salmon fry in his own stretch of fishing in the North.

PROVING THEIR WORTH.

These are some of the men who, after wearing the Red Crown and khaki armband of the attested, are now face to face with the reality. These men have for the most part proved themselves ideal material and even the hardened sergeant-major, from whom praise comes grudgingly, has to admit that he has never seen their like for conscientious work and general cleanliness. The slovenly soldier is invariably found out at kit inspection, and so is the good one. The new men seem to have started their life in the Army with the avowed intention of showing the old hands the real worth of new and willing material. They are wearing down the prejudices of years, and one glance inside a hut occupied by them is sufficient to show why. When you see men arranging their kit for inspection and aligning every article in each kit with a length of cord so that all the mess tins, all the housewives and hold-alls are dressed like a row of railway sleepers, then you know that these men are out to prove their worth. When the same men buy themselves boot scrapers and comb butts that their huts may be kept the cleaner, when they plant flowers by their doors, then how can you fail to look—and admire?

Queer things happen on these parades. An instructor, armed with all the knowledge of Shobury and Woolwich, asks after a lecture if there are any questions. The queries he gets set him searching the back corners of his brain for the very empirical formulae of the gunner. He temporizes, and perhaps says that he will deal with that matter in his next lecture. It is disconcerting when one is addressing a class of gunners, all recruits, to be suddenly asked if it would not be easier to work out the battery angle by using a subversive sine!

The questioner may have been a qualified surveyor or an honours man in mathematics. ROUND PEGS IN SQUARE HOLES. When he joins the Army a man may find himself in a strange backwater. A railway mechanic may be put on to drive a limbered wagon or a polo groom may find himself in the artificers' shop. This happens too often, despite the multitude of papers which every newly joined recruit has to fill in and the most personal and sometimes irrelevant inquiries which he has to answer as to his qualifications. He may look forward to being put into some congenial and suitable position; but he is often disappointed and becomes a round peg in the square hole. The cookery may be controlled by an ex-plumber, while a former restaurant cook may be orderly-room clerk. An optician, who was obviously out for a range-finder, may be helping the battery farrier, while a pastry-cook may be sending down strange ranges to the guns.

In the old Army such things were not so noticeable. There was almost an eternity for training; and if a man started in the wrong groove he settled down in the fullness of time. In the new Army all classes, trades, and professions are embodied. Often a man may be doing a private's work when he should have command and responsibility. In some cases it is obvious that the man should not be allowed to stay in the ranks. There is a mining engineer who served in the ranks as a private, but after 10 months his worth was realized and he was promoted. He is now a captain and wears the Military Cross. His chief occupation now is thinking out delightful surprises for the Boche. He is a master of all explosive unpleasantnesses, and the strip of country in front of his trench is in a state of constant eruption. There are many such men in the new Army, and they are worth watching for and culling from the herd.

Late arrivals though they were, these men are no conscripts. They take well to the routine and discipline. Among them are many men accustomed to command, and such men almost invariably submit to discipline with good grace, for they know the reason and the need for it. They are the heaven of the lump.—Times.

Lord Burnham, the president of the fund, in replying, made allusion to the fact that in the position he occupied that evening he was in the place of his "dear old father," who had been "known as a Fleet-street man for close on fifty years." The fund was £200 short in its income this year on account of the number of members serving at the front, and he appealed to those at home to strain every nerve to see that the fund did not suffer. Responding to the toast of the visitors, Mr. Haques, the Premier of Australia, said the Press was so much a part of our free institutions of Government that it was inconceivable that civilization should exist without the Press. "If the Empire was ever to come together, the Press would be one of the chief means by which this would be accomplished."

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th June to 3rd July 1916

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Tues.	27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		6 46	6 5	0 13	3 2
Wed.	28	7 22	6 8	0 50	3 2
		10 04	3 9	3 00	0 0
Thurs.	29	7 57	7 1	1 28	3 2
		10 42	3 8	3 35	0 0
Fri.	30	8 31	7 3	2 0	3 2
		11 18	3 8	4 10	0 0
Satur.	1	9 4	7 2	2 42	3 2
		11 51	3 8	4 18	0 0
Sun.	2	9 38	7 2	3 18	2 5
				6 26	0 5
Mon.	3	0 21	3 8	5 52	3 3
		11 0	7 1	6 18	0 6

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FOR
STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

THE 1916 WOMAN.

HER PLACE IN THE STATE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Du Maurier liked to depict the new woman as a being with short skirts, a man's coat and hat, and a love for tobacco. The new woman of 1915-16 is not Du Maurier's; she is still womanly. She has kept her softer qualities for all that she has stepped into man's place.

The gradual absorption of feminine labour has been accepted by the world. Where once we spoke of "incursion" we now speak of "substitution," for such it is now. The new woman has kept her womanliness whilst acquiring a hard head and a sound business judgment. All this was evident some months ago, but a new phase is making itself felt. Hitherto women filled positions of no particular weight, and without much preparation or training. Now they are called upon to face more serious things. It was easy enough for a domestic servant to become a lift girl or ticket collector, but not every woman will be able to fill some of the places which must be emptied by the coming of compulsion. The calling up of conscripts means that women have another burden to bear. They will have no probationary and instructional period before they are wanted, but will have to take the places at very short notice. There is not a doubt that our 1916 women can and will do it. In a northern town a woman is running her husband's dairy business. While he is crawling laboriously towards a German saphead, festooned with "grenades," band, Marks VII., she is conducting a business in which are employed 200 men and girls, and over 100 milk carts mostly driven by women.

The woman army-cook has come to stay, and there is no reason why women should not replace many men employed in clerical work at Army depots, training camps, military rest camps, and convalescent homes. It has always seemed farcical that fit men should be employed as orderly-room clerks in permanent depots. Women do the work at the War Office, and they could as easily do it in smaller military institutions.

Even now one hears complaints which suggest that woman should keep to her separate sphere. She has no separate sphere in wartime. The more she branches out in new directions, the better.

—NOT TOO OLD AT FORTY.

It seems that most employers fight shy of elderly women for clerical work. This is not a fair attitude, for the woman of 40 as a rule gives satisfaction. Her mature judgment is welcomed. Many firms have women workers who have reached that age and passed it in their employ. They have admittedly proved themselves invaluable. The difficulty has been to place in positions elderly women who have been deprived of a livelihood by the war. Without doubt they should have a fair trial. Their cases are often the most urgent and they should not be condemned because they have passed what used to be regarded as the "office age."

There are those who see in this great social change something that will permanently alter woman's position with regard to labour, and consequently alter man's position at the same time. It has been said that women will be in these same posts long after peace has been arranged. There is good reason to think that many positions they hold will never again be occupied by men, and that many men now at the front will never settle down to office routine again. While employers will hold to their promises to reinstate men on their return, talks with soldiers on leave show the change of attitude towards the office or shop. The men have had to exercise initiative in the trenches, and in the quiet watchings of the night thoughts on the "old job in Blighty" have usually culminated in a resolve for something with more independence and "go" in it. The evolution of the working-woman will not stop with the war. Her period of "making good" is to be for all time, and parents will have to educate their daughters accordingly.

A CONFRATERNITY OF SISTERHOOD.

Out of the substitution of women for men has come a new respect for labour. The 1916 woman entered on her work in ideal circumstances—the bedrock was patriotism and keenness, which made her oblivious of difficulties often looked upon by a new hand as insuperable. By sheer will power she has made herself what she is, and she will grow in value. There is also coming about a social levelling—a confraternity of sisterhood. The titled woman has been thrown into contact with the girl at the lathe, just as Tommy has come into close and often affectionate touch with his officers. They find themselves on a new footing. Battle is a wonderful leveller; so is labour.

As yet the army of women workers has just begun its march. There will be vast changes soon throughout the Kingdom. Above all, women are going to take a new place in the affairs of the nation. Hitherto their work has mostly called for no great mental effort. Now they will have to bear heavier burdens and assume them at short notice. Very soon there will have to be a great deal of readjustment. Many women who rushed at the beginning of the war into unskilled positions are wasted where they are and could do more valuable work. Good brains should not be wasted on errand-boy's work; a woman with executive or organizing ability should not sit all day addressing envelopes. This is a matter for careful inquiry.

The movement that has seemed so vast is as yet only beginning. It began suddenly with the war, slackened down, gained new impetus with the approach of conscription. Its future must be left on the knees of the gods.

A RUSSIAN BOY POET.

WHO MIRRORS THE FEELINGS OF THE PEASANTRY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

Mr. Harold Williams writes in the *Daily Chronicle*—

The village schoolmistress had struggled back to work after a long illness. She was melancholy, restless, discontented, full of vague plans unrealised—perhaps never to be realised, because of the weakness of her heart. The fifty children, murmurous, fugitive, with tousled hair that the summer's sun had bleached, gradually regaining colour during the winter months, were as unruly as ever, still unwilling to be guided in the trodden ways that led to the inspector's favour. There were three classes of them, and it was hard to manage them all at once in the big, sunlit room. The senior class would yawn over its exercise-books and whisper and giggle while the teacher tried hard to fix the wandering attention of the younger boys and girls on an object-lesson. But when the hour was over one of the senior boys declared that the exercise-books were full. This meant that new exercise-books had to be found for next day. But the stock in the cupboard was exhausted. There was paper enough; but how make books of it? "If any of you have old exercise-books at home," said the teacher, "you can pull out the wire-fasteners, and we can make up new books of our own."

"I have lots of exercise-books," said one quiet boy.

"Why have you so many?" asked the teacher.

"He's always writing. He writes poetry," teacher cried half a dozen teasing, jerting voices. The boy blushed to the roots of his hair, but could not deny the charge.

That was how the little poet was discovered.

A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD VISIONARY.

Next day the teacher brought his exercise-books up to the house. I had heard of the poet, and thought the boy had been scribbling clumsy, childish verse, perhaps in imitation of the village topical songs. There were poems on the war, I had heard, but these, I assumed, must be mere imitative doggerel. But when I looked through the exercise-books I was amazed. Here was a little village boy twelve years old, living in a hovel under the care of a struggling, hard-working aunt, but living a rich, full, interesting life, and expressing all his emotions in musical verse. It is true that there are grammatical errors, that sense is occasionally sacrificed to rhyme. But these flaws only throw into relief the genuineness of the boy's inspiration.

Sergei Yegorow is the boy's name. He began writing last summer. A copy of the works of a poet named Nikitin fell into his hands. He read them and thought, "Why I could write like that." He immediately began writing, and in the exercise-books that he brought here yesterday there are 250 separate lyrics. All the variety of his emotional life seems to be poured out in these lyrics. I wish there were some way of transferring them bodily into English, with their sudden quaint turns of phrase, their vague hints of a boy's dreaming, their swift grasp of fleeting impressions. Translation here can be only a paraphrase.

First, the boy has a deep love of nature and a very observant eye. There are lyrics on all the seasons of the year, on snow and on spring time, on birds and trees and fishes, on the night and the stars and the happy light of the sun, on spring floods and on the song of the blackbird.

Most interesting are the more purely personal lyrics. Here, for instance, is a curious little poem with a wholly unexpected turn of thought—"O hand, O hand, why must I carry thee? But thou art for me an object of dear beauty. Thou art dearer to me than those flowers which I pointed out. Now I have told you enough. Understand your life. Understand my verse, my beauty. There is no beauty, there is no beauty, and yet I am a little poet." The same feeling of personal dignity comes out very quaintly in some lines that describe the ringing of the church bells, the gathering of the congregation, and abruptly end in the almost untranslatable expression: "Ya idu, idu selidno, vo svoym poltie" (I walk decently dressed in my overcoat). The feeling of the poor peasant boy in going properly dressed to church mingles completely with his poetical worshipping mood. But there are stranger, mysterious verses that recall some moods of William Blake. The boy sees visions, apparitions that bring him joy and sadness and unrest.

POEMS ON THE WAR.

About half the poems deal with the war. Some are purely descriptive, such as those on a soldier's wife, on an officer leading a cavalry attack, on ruined Poland, on a church in a deserted village torn by shell. The boys see the war in his own way. He writes of the incidents in the war that touch him, and there is nothing conventional in his verse, except, perhaps, a little tirade against the Kaiser which is reminiscent of cheap war literature. Often he writes of the all-embracing terror of the war. "War moves, and all the world's amazed. Blood flows in streams, and over massed heads appears and bayonets are lifted. It is terrible here, they threaten death, they fire from machine-guns, they threaten with aeroplanes, and strike fear with guns. All the world is perplexed, all the world is amazed, there is no place where war is not lowering. Wilhelm has risen, Wilhelm the idol, and is knocking at the gates of our Petrograd. The war comes grimly down upon men and takes them to itself, and throws them into the fire. The whole world trembles, and the thunderstorm of war is everywhere flashing and roaring."

And if there are Englishmen who still believe the legend that the Russian people is cold to us let them read these verses of a peasant boy on "A Soldier of the English Army." "You are a brave, brave man, and ever bold. In fierce battle you use your fists. If you have no rifle you fight to death with your fists against the red Prussian. The British are not ferocious, never rage, but a boast (Continued on next column)

SELFISH MEN AND VAIN WOMEN.

"GOLDEN WORDS OF THE POLICE PRESIDENT OF MUNICH."

Much attention is being directed in the German Press to "the Golden Words of the Police President of Munich." It will be remembered it was in the Bavarian capital that the police arrested a lady for appearing on the street in a costume which they regarded as extravagant, and as not in harmony with the seriousness of the times. It was said that the lady was liberated after she had consented to wipe the powder off her face and to don more sober apparel.

But the police president, Baron von Grundherr, is anxious to breathe a new spirit into the somewhat frivolous citizenry, and convened recently a public meeting at which he reprimanded their shortcomings and their sins against the Fatherland. A vast crowd assembled to hear the baron. He began by reminding his audience that that side would win the war which showed the greatest tenacity, which owned the clearest conscience and cultivated the highest ideals. They were asked to remember that the home life of the people reacts with tremendous power on the troops at the front, and that if this life is not worthy and dignified in every sense of the term the effect on the army will be ruinous. "Is life in Munich," he asked, "the life that will help us to win?" He quoted a soldier on leave, who said to him: "I cannot stop any longer in Munich. I cannot stand this dissipation in view of all that we are suffering at the front."

RICH DISSOLUTES.

"Soldiers at the front die willingly for German simplicity and temperance; for German modesty and idealism, but they do not die willingly for usurers and pleasure-seekers, for selfish, superficial men, and vain, coquettish women." The Police Baron went on to speak of the musical cafes where, during the afternoon, dressed up women, girls, and young children sat in pairs with immoral men, drinking and eating the best. At the other end of the city from 4,000 to 5,000 soldiers' wives daily and nightly, sometimes all through the night, assembled and waited weary hours for a bit of meat or butter at prices which were intolerable. Patient, never grumbling, waiting six and eight hours, in all weathers insufficiently clothed, waiting until their turn came. There is always a remnant of from 400 to 500 who get nothing, but they turn home uncomplainingly.

The Police President said there were rich families for whom the war did not seem to exist; rich dissolutes, thinking of nothing but their sport and pleasure. Why cannot they be taken to the trenches? He referred to the bars and wineshops with waitresses, where the wildest orgies were carried on. This extravagance, he says, cries to heaven. He referred to the food usurers as a shameless crowd of vampires.

Outside Munich it is the same. Up in the Bavarian highlands he saw fashionable women whose dresses were an abomination. It is so bad that on the door of a certain church he saw the notice, "Entrance to the church is only permitted to those who are not indisputably clad—that is to say, whose dresses are neither too wide nor too short." And the "Demon Alcohol" still does his full work. There are crowds of Bavarians who still drink their eight or ten quarts of beer a day, and grudge a modest pint to the worker.

WOMEN'S FASHIONS.

At the close of his oration Baron Grundherr returned to the question of women's dress. "Those women," he said, "whom one sees every afternoon flaunting their finery in our streets are not worthy to be called German women. The name is too good, too honourable, for them. They are female Apaches who are permitted to parade in German cities to the burning indignation of all decent folk. Observe their flowing, extravagant, puffed-out dresses, their high, still-like heels, the suggestive cut of their jackets, the display of neck and chest, the shameless paint on their faces, the straw-yellow hair under a hat which fools used to wear at carnival. This is the German fashion in the second year of war."

It has come to the police president's knowledge that a woman used every effort and employed every artifice to procure a milk can for her cat, and another had actually the effrontery to ask in a shop for nine pounds of oatmeal to make porridge for her dog. What do those starving soldiers' wives think of this? asked the Munich president of police.

He knows all kinds of dances, and is all laughter. But in battle he is steady as a rock, and he is always cheerful, even when he is on trial before a judge. Not such are the Germans, they are as fierce as savages. German take a lesson, look at the Englishmen! The boy must have got his notion of Englishmen from hearsay; but it is good that this is the kind of hearsay that is current in Russian villages.

I made a point of seeing this extraordinary boy. He is tall for his age, slight, with reddish hair, a long face with delicate features and big brown dreamy eyes. He was very shy, and sat twirling his cap and looking at the floor. About his visions he would say nothing whatever. He will have to be educated, I suppose; though there is a danger that secondary education may deaden his talent. I have written of him here not because I have any certainty that he will develop into a great Russian poet; but because the feelings of the Russian peasantry at this time of crisis are very exactly mirrored. Unconsciously he speaks for his people.

WAR CALLS AND STAFF LOYALTY.

F.M.S. PLANTERS WHO BROKE THEIR CONTRACTS.

Writing recently in the *Financial*, G.V.W. said:—The very large number of planters from the Federated Malay States who have temporarily and spontaneously given up lucrative positions to come to this country to join the Army probably forms a greater proportion of their whole class than has been given by the members of any other civilian walk in life to the military service of the British Empire. Over 50 per cent. of the planting white population has obtained commissions or enlisted. The fact that such planters have been accustomed to an outdoor life and to the management of men particularly fits them for the exigencies of military work, and all credit is due to them for their patriotic self-sacrifice. Estates have thus been depleted of a considerable number of their best men. On the other hand, unfortunately, I have heard several complaints that among those assistants who have not joined the Army, but have remained on the estates, are some who, notwithstanding increased remuneration for extra work, have taken advantage of the local shortage of men to put forward exorbitant demands for increases of salary, additional allowances, commissions, bonuses, and other concessions not contemplated by their agreements, which they wish to have cancelled, some threatening, as an alternative, that they will leave their estates in the lurch.

It is possible that those who go to such an extreme are only a small number; but it is regrettable that there should be any at all, because, by general consent, a more considerate and generous body of employers than the directors of rubber companies could not be found anywhere. Many of them have spent a considerable part of their lives in the East, and a number were planters before they became directors. It may be remembered that at the time of the boom in 1910, when the supply of trained planters was not equal to the demand, much the same kind of thing happened, and men refused to enter into agreements for a number of years' service, preferring to remain free to leave their jobs at a month's or three months' notice; but when the slump in rubber came in 1912, and after, those same men clamoured for long agreements. Planters in the Malay States are exceptionally fortunate, inasmuch as there is no income-tax in those States, and they personally are not burdened with other taxation of any kind, nor are they faced with the ever-increasing demands for financial self-sacrifice which the public at home meet at every turn. The present trouble is a temporary one, and will certainly disappear at the end of the war, when the men who are now with the Army return to the estates where their bills have been kept open for them, and they will doubtless be reinforced by a large number of men who left their desks in this country to take part in the war, and who, having acquired a preference for an open-air life, will seek it in a planting career with those planters with whom they have made friends at the front.

In the meantime it should not be necessary to adopt the suggestion, which has been discussed, that the Rubber Growers' Association should be invited to open a register for recording particulars of the worst of such offences of agreement-breaking, but directors are determined to make a final stand, and it is to offer a friendly word of warning in time to those in need of it that I refer to the subject.

RECRUITS' HEART TESTS. PHOTOGRAPHS OF BEATS.

The danger of accepting as recruits men whose hearts are not sound enough to stand the rigours of soldiering has been obviated by a new scheme recently put into operation with great success at the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart.

Not content with the routine examination every recruit undergoes at the enlistment depots, the authorities have arranged with the hospital for a most complete series of tests for all men whose hearts vary in the least from the normal.

Every afternoon the candidates attend at the hospital in Westmoreland Street, Soho, where some of the greatest specialists in heart complaints in England take them in hand.

"Please run up those stairs to the roof and back," the recruit is told. On this return to the ground floor his pulse rate, breathing rate, and blood pressure are taken and compared with the pulse rate, etc., obtained before the candidate went stair climbing. After a rest of three minutes the pulse and blood pressure are again measured.

The knowledge of the general condition of the heart obtained by these and the other routine methods of heart examinations is not enough, however, and the candidate is next taken into the electro-cardiograph room. Here he sits with one bare foot and his two hands in separate basins of water. Wires lead from the basins to a very complicated electrical apparatus which, in a word, photographs on a moving sensitised film the electrical currents generated by the different chambers of the heart in beating.

From all these data the specialists then decide whether the candidate is fit for Class I—General Service at home and abroad.

Class II—Field service at home.

Class III—Garrison service.

Class IV—Labour purposes and sedentary work.

Or is unfit for any Army services. Briefly, our duty is to sort out and classify correctly all doubtful hearts among recruits in the London area. To make doubly certain of not admitting unfit men each case is separately examined by two physicians, my guide informed me.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN DARKNESS.

A PENALTY FOR "DILATORY" WORK.

The unfortunate lot of six British soldiers under arrest in the prisoners of war camp at Dyrotz is described in a report by representatives of the United States Ambassador at Berlin who visited the camp on April 25th.

Of the 4,448 prisoners attached to this camp 754 are British, and of these 428 are in the camp itself and the others are in working camps. The conditions at Dyrotz are, on the whole, satisfactory, but at one of the working camps, a rubbish-sorting plant at Boctow, there were complaints of the bad quarters, the food, and the nature of the work. The American visitors found that six men, including one corporal, had been returned from this working camp and were under arrest at Dyrotz. The Commandant at the latter place stated that the men had been dilatory in their work. The regulations regarding the work had been read to them by an interpreter, and the men had been warned that any infringement of these rules would be followed by disciplinary punishment, but, notwithstanding this, they had failed to observe the rules, and had been withdrawn to the parent camp and placed in confinement for seven days on bread and water, with a full camp ration on the fourth day. The men, on the other hand, stated that they had obeyed the regulations and, as far as they could see, were withdrawn because they had been unable to do the amount of work which the camp authorities had decided was a day's work—namely, two men to unload a car in a day.

The six prisoners were confined in a small building made of boards, the floor space approximately 5 ft. by 8 ft., with a gabled roof 10 ft. high. Over the door was a window, which had been closed with black tar paper. The only ventilation possible was through the cracks between the boards. When the German N.C.O. was asked why the window was closed he replied that darkness was one of the specified conditions of the state of "arrest." It was then suggested that the window could be darkened and still left open for ventilation, since otherwise proper ventilation could not be secured. No blankets or mattresses were to be furnished, save on the day on which the men received their full ration. The door was locked and a sentry posted outside the building.

In the camp "Arrestanstalt" one British prisoner was confined. He was undergoing seven days' solitary confinement on bread and water, with a full ration on the third day, for escaping from a working camp at Gross Zietzen. The prisoner agreed that conditions there were satisfactory and that he had no valid reasons for leaving and desired to be reassigned there. This prisoner did not seem to have full normal intelligence.

GERMANS' METHODS OF TORTURE.

The Paris Daily Review of Events states:—

Prisoners in Germany.—Additional testimony comes to hand every day concerning the downright criminal manner in which Germany treats her prisoners of war. To-day *Le Matin* voices the complaint of a French prisoner who, by a lucky subterfuge, has come through from Munster into France. "We have," he says, "witnessed on the 6th and 7th of April really inconceivably dreadful incidents. The men who refused to go to work in the factories were savagely beaten with the butt ends of heavy sticks or dragged by the feet until they pitifully gave in and promised to consent to go. On a complaint being brought to his notice the Colonel replied: 'It will always be so whenever the men refuse to obey.' You may imagine the dreadful plight of those wretched forced to work against their brothers and against their country."

This is but another infamy which goes to swell the heavy list so many others, and on which it is useless to offer comment. And what can one say as to the treatment inflicted upon the Russian prisoners of Germany as revealed by the *Journal des Debats* from information contained in the *Russkoe Slovo*? This is nothing short of the most abominable martyrdom as attested and vouched for by numerous recitals and letters, and even illustrations which have been supplied by some escaped prisoners. Russian prisoners are made to travel under such disgusting and horrible conditions that many died during the journey from inanition and asphyxiation. They die, but their corpses are left standing supported by their comrades since 30 soldiers are crowded in a carriage which, at the best, could accommodate only 20, and the journey lasts three days and three nights. On arrival at their destination, the prisoners are subjected to convicts' labour and abominably fed. The Germans compel them to work on the manufacture of shells and the preparation of asphyxiating gases. They are driven in hundreds to the digging of trenches under the shrapnel and gun fire of the Russians. If the prisoners refuse they are numerously beaten and starved, and condemned to solitary confinement with their right hand fastened by chains to their left foot. In this pitiable condition they are left for whole weeks at a stretch, or they are suspended from a torturing rack. All this the poor, miserable prisoners endure most heroically. It is their best chance of avoiding still greater infamies. There have been hundreds of similar cases, and these repeat themselves every day. Soldiers, in order to escape working against their country, have cut off either one or two of their fingers, or even the whole hand.

THE NEW SERBIAN ARMY.

A MIRACLE OF ORGANISATION.

[BY CRAWFORD PRICE.]

Three months ago the survivors of the Serbian army were painfully beating their way over the Albanian mountains. Tired, starving, and weary men, they were in very truth a phantom army, weighed down under the demoralisation which comes of a hard, unrelenting, over-whelming odds, harried marches in isolated groups over snow-clad, roadless heights, exile from home, and empty stomachs. No memories were there to cheer them in adversity. Rather the vivid recollection of dire fatigue and suffering, famine-stricken comrades, and the agony of defeat. Had you seen them then, those lantern-jawed warriors, you would have counted them for nought in the great struggle for liberty which is shaking the very foundations of our Western civilisation.

Certainly, you would never have considered it possible that this human wreckage of yesterday could to-day be fit and ready to take its place upon the battlefield and share the task of driving the invader from the Serbian lands. Yet the miracle has been accomplished. The wonderful physique of the Serbian peasant has combined with the organising genius of the British and French missions and the resources of the Grand Alliance, to save from the Serbian retreat no fewer than 150,000 hale, hearty, and well-equipped fighting men, full of renewed courage and enthusiasm, and waiting impatiently for the order to march homeward.

THE UNINVITED GUESTS.

The Corfuots did not welcome their unbidden guests. They, who on their beautiful island live a tranquil life at the expense of a German potentate and passing tourists, rather resented the intrusion of French chasseurs, British Army Service men, and drunken Serbians. They feared disease, devastation, pillage, and outrage. But they have discovered that there are distinctions to be drawn between armies, and though they have suffered inconvenience enough, the inhabitants are unanimous in their praise that they have had to record no instance of theft or violation. Some, indeed, have made fortunes, and might so be tempted to overlook discretions; but for the vast majority the cost of living has doubled and even trebled, with no corresponding recompense, which renders their appreciation of our Balkan allies all the more welcome and trustworthy.

Ever since their arrival in Corfu the losses among the soldiery have been inevitable heavy. Many of the physically ruined men came only to die, and the cemeteries, which here and there dot the island, often recall the aftermath of a battlefield. In the early days arrangements were primitive, food scarce and hospital accommodation inadequate; but to this disorganisation the British and French missions speedily set a term. Epidemics were successfully kept under, and it is no exaggeration to say that 80 per cent. of the troops are now as healthy and strong as ever in their lives.

Any attempt at comparison between the two official agencies which have both put forth a most laudable effort, and which have achieved complete success as a result, of an almost ideal co-operation would be invidious; but the work of our R.E. and A.S. Corps fills the Britisher with pardonable pride. Jetties have been thrown out from the island and coupled up by light railways to an assembly of substantial warehouses with a speed and an ability which have evoked the admiration of Allies and neutrals alike. The vast majority of the motor lorries and ambulances which dash here and there on business intent are driven by British chauffeurs, and in all respects we have amply maintained our national reputation for thoroughness. The missions of the Serbian Relief and Wounded Allies Committee have worked heroically for the salvation of the sick, and the former organisation has also rendered much assistance in the clothing and transporting of destitute refugees. There have been humorous touches, too, as witness the contribution by English sympathisers of some 300 odd boots and shoes, the dispatch of which was justified by the assumption that we should be burdened with a large number of one-legged specimens of humanity.

The Serbian army was never so well equipped as to-day. In this connection, as in the bearing of the men, the enthusiasm of the visitor is necessarily aroused, for the contemporary Serbian soldiers are a living embodiment of our alliance. The infantry are garbed in British uniforms complete—even to the buttons; puttees have replaced the gaudy native hose, and Balkan sandals have given way to English boots. A French rifle and a German helmet to the picture, and only the national head-dress remains of the familiar make-up of King Peter's battalions. The cavalry present a smart and businesslike appearance in the silver-blue tunics of the French horsemen.

A REORGANISED ARMY.

With an eye to its future place in the scheme of operations, the army has been reorganised from top to bottom. Of the old general staff, who passed through victory to defeat, there remain only the Crown Prince Alexander, as Commander-in-Chief, and the genial professor who forsook his chair at the university to direct the Military Press Bureau when hostilities commenced with the Austrian ultimatum. The aged Marshal Putnik, for years a martyr to suffering, has handed over his charge to more youthful keeping. Armies have been reconstituted and divisions modelled and staffed anew, for the last campaign consolidated some reputations and made others. Thus, with the army reduced to half its former effectiveness, some commanders with European reputation have had to stand aside.

The division of the rank and file into 1st, 2nd and 3rd Ban has, of course, been abandoned; the only distinction now made is that between fit and unfit, and

(Continued on next column.)

SON OF A NATIONAL HERO SENT TO PRISON.

STIMULATING DISCONTENT AMONGST WELSH MINERS.

James Robert White, 38, only son of the late gallant Field-Marshal Sir George White, and formerly a captain in the British Army, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division at Alderbury last month for offences under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. The prisoner resigned his commission in the Gordon Highlanders in 1909. The substance of the allegations against the prisoner was that he visited South Wales to stimulate discontent among the Welsh miners at a time when the fate of the leaders of the Irish rebellion was in doubt.

In the well of the Court were Lady White, the prisoner's mother, his wife and two sisters.

Mr. A. Ivor Parry, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Trevor Hunter defended.

Mr. Parry stated that the prisoner served in the South African War, in which he gained the D.S.O. Later, he adopted extreme Socialistic views to which he gave violent expression. He also took an active part in the transport strike in Dublin and had served in the Irish Citizen Army and the National Volunteers. His activities brought him into close association with James Larkin, Sir Roger Casement, Countess Markievicz, James Connolly, and others, but it was only fair to the prisoner to state that he had maintained in speech and in the best means of securing Home Rule for Ireland.

The allegations against the prisoner were that he came to South Wales with the avowed object of inducing the miners to come out on strike in order to compel the Government to show leniency towards the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland. Most of the persons he intended to approach were described as Socialists or members of the I.L.P., and members of the No-Conscription Fellowship or the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The prisoner saw a Mr. D. Tysul Davies, and in reply to that gentleman's observation that he ought to be fighting for his country, the prisoner replied that he would rather be placed with his back to the wall and be riddled with bullets. He also said that when his late father was Governor of Gibraltar he was present at an interview between his father and the Kaiser, who complained that he never could understand England and had never been able to secure her friendship. When arrested, the prisoner tore up a document, which appeared to be a wild appeal to the workmen, inciting them to violence and murder.

Mr. Tysul Davies bore out the opening statement, and James Ivor Davies, his son, said that the prisoner told him he was in sympathy with Germany and hoped the Germans would win the war.

Mrs. Mary Smith said she heard the prisoner say he would like to have the Welsh miners out to save Connolly's life, and a detective officer described the arrest, stating that at the police-station the prisoner refused to give an account of himself and struggled violently when searched.

For the defence Mr. Trevor Hunter said that the prisoner had no connection with the Citizen Army while it had any weapons, and his writings showed that he was not in favour of brute force. The fact was that the prisoner was a man with great sympathy towards down-trodden causes. He had a great affection for Connolly and came to Wales because the Welsh people being Celts, he thought he might arouse their sympathy towards the Irish people.

Lady White and the prisoner's wife gave evidence supporting Mr. Trevor Hunter's statement to the effect that the prisoner was not disloyal, but that he felt the situation keenly.

The Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. R. Griffiths) said he would have been glad, for the sake of the prisoner's mother and wife, and for the sake of his father's memory, if they could take a lenient view of the case, but that was impossible.

With the exception of a small percentage who are being weeded out on embarkation for Salonika, the army is exclusively comprised within the former category. Since their return to health and strength the troops have been kept well employed at company, regimental and infantry drill, and a feature has been made of class instruction in military tactics. There is, however, no suitable terrain for manoeuvres in Corfu, and these exercises, in so far as they are necessary to an army which has learned its lessons in the hard school of experience, will be carried out in Macedonia.

Outside of their military duties, the men are encouraged to spend their leisure in the decoration of their camps, the cult of personal cleanliness, and their national games and dances. The depression which one might expect to find is non-existent; for there is not a Serbian on the island who regards his exile as other than temporary. To this race of peasant proprietors, deeply attached to their own little patch of earth, the call of home and loved ones left behind makes an ever-increasing appeal. They know that the way back will be arduous and bloody; but none can doubt that when once they see the shadow of the mountains which stand between them and reunion with farm and family, they will sweep forward with such *elan* that neither Germans, nor Austrians, nor Bulgars will be able to withstand the fury of the onslaught.

AN ADVANCED DRESSING STATION.

Base hospitals may be a great way from the firing line, as much as fifty miles; these are generally located in or near a large town; a dressing station is usually a house in a village just behind the trenches, half to a mile off.

A deserted café forms the headquarters here, the medical officer, his sergeant, and eight orderlies occupying these premises. The bearers are in dug-outs, so-called, in another part of the village, a few hundred yards up the road, just at the head of the communication trench—eight bearers in each. One of these "dug-outs" consists of the ground floor, the other of the cellar of two shattered buildings designated by our men "The Chateau" and "The White Farm" respectively. One may have been a farmhouse and the other a chateau once; now it is impossible to say what they were originally.

In the entire village there is not one house intact; so ruined are the majority that the beams and broken floors could be used for little else than the firewood which is now their destiny. Most of the havoc was wrought by the French when they dislodged the Bosches many months ago. Since then things have been pretty quiet, the firing on both sides being intermittent and without much apparent meaning.

From the trenches the sick or wounded are brought by the regimental bearers via the communication trench to one or other of the dug-outs; thence they are transported by the R.A.M.C. bearers to the café, where the M.O. sees them. Severe cases are at once despatched by motor-ambulance, between seven and eight miles away; they are either dealt with there, or sent on to the base, via a clearing hospital it may be. Slight cases are kept at the café till enough others come in to make a car load.

All wounded cases, however slight, are given an injection of serum, to prevent tetanus. A temporary dressing is always applied in the trench before the wounded man is moved; if this looks pretty clean, and the bleeding has stopped, it is not interfered with till the patient reaches the field ambulance.

One of the most surprising things in connection with the field service is that more men die not so sick. When one remembers that during the winter months, men have been doing four days' turn in the trenches, and while on their two hours' duty in the fire trench, have often been waist deep in water, with no opportunity whatever of getting a change of clothing or of drying what they wear till they return to their billets, it might be expected that half would become seriously ill; as a matter of fact, not more than half a dozen men per day get rheumatism or trench feet.

A sorry sight the poor fellows present when they come off duty. A mould of mud and of ooze is over the whole man—hair, face, and hands plastered with it—drenched, dirty, depressed they might have been just fished out of a sewer. Do they bewail themselves? Not they, they know their officers and their pals are enduring the same conditions, and each sticks it, and has got to. This seems to be the universal feeling, no man disgraces the regiment by grumbling.

The rooms on the ground floor of the café have been converted, one into a surgery, where the drugs and dressings are kept, and where the sick are seen on first coming down, the other into a ward where eight patients can be accommodated on stretchers. The third room is the medical officer's sleeping room, the orderlies sleep upstairs. The M.O.'s room boasts a bed with a spring mattress, a table, several chairs and a large mirror, the last adorned with three bullet holes, an evidence of the artistry of a former Hun occupant of the room.

A barricade of sandbags extending from floor to ceiling along the wall facing the trenches, gives a martial air to the apartment, and, at first sight, makes the new arrival think there are stirring times in front of him. As the days pass, however, and nothing replies to our howitzer battery pounding away at the back, save an occasional shrapnel shell bursting over an adjacent field, his warrior consciousness diminishes.

Each day, after breakfast, the medical officer visits the bearers in their dug-outs. Some fifty yards of the road to be traversed in view of the enemy 800 yards away, and Fritz, Hans, or Karl sometimes tries to pot the pedestrian, but owing to distance he is not in much danger. On returning to medical quarters he finds the morning sick awaiting him. These come from the working parties in the village, or are detailed from the R.E. or other sections that have no doctor of their own.

When these have been treated, the main work for the day is over, save for the cases coming down from the trenches, which may arrive at any time. The remainder of the twenty-four hours is spent as may be. For exercise a stroll to the village about two miles back affords the main opportunity, and to this the German guns only occasionally offer any opposition. Sometimes a visitor may arrive, and then one tastes the joy of social life.

(Continued on next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.10.—Pressure has decreased markedly over S. Japan and slightly over the Loochoos and Formosa. It is nearly stationary in southern districts.

Depressions lie over China and over the Sea of Japan. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.25 inch. Total since 1st January, 55.11 inches, against an average of 38.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Southerly winds, fresh, moderate squally; fair to sh. very.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between H. a. kong and Loochoos	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26TH JUNE, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Direction of Wind.	Force.	Wind Velocity.
Vladivostok	6a.	29.77	—	—	—
Manchuria	—	29.77	—	—	—
Tokio	—	29.77	—	—	—
Kobe	—	29.77	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.77	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.77	—	—	—
Oshima	—	29.77	—	—	—
Matsuyama	—	29.77	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	29.77	—	—	—
Osaka	—	29.77	—	—	—
Kyoto	—	29.77	—	—	—
Beijing	—	29.77	—	—	—
Tientsin	—	29.77	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.77	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.77	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.77	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	29.77	—	—	—
Formosa	—	29.77	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	29.77	—	—	—
Osaka	—	29.77	—	—	—
Kyoto	—	29.77	—	—	—
Beijing	—	29.77	—	—	—
Tientsin	—	29.77	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.77	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.77	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.77	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	29.77	—	—	—
Formosa	—	29.77	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	29.77	—	—	—
Osaka	—	29.77	—	—	—
Kyoto	—	29.77	—	—	—
Beijing	—	29.77	—	—	—
Tientsin	—	29.77	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.77	—	—	—
Amoy	—	29.77	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.77	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	29.77	—	—	—
Formosa	—	29.77	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, snow, r. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 26th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.79	29.80
Temperature	81	80	86
Humidity	81	80	86
Wind Direction	South	SW	South
Force	3	3	3
Weather	cg	—	cg
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 25th. 82.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th. 78.

Existence behind the trenches is the dullest thing in human experience, and a fortnight is as long as a medical officer is expected to endure it, then he is relieved by another M.O. from headquarters, and thankfully returns to the more congenial surroundings of the field ambulance.

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SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 28th June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN ... "KUEIKOW" ... On 30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGHOU" ... On 2nd July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TAMING" ... On 4th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANBU", "CHENAN", "LOHOU", "YINGHOU", "SHANTUNG", and "SINKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 27th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

ISWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

Occurring at 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIBONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 3 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 30th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 4th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "CHAKRATA," 5,622 tons, Capt. T. W. J. Stewart, will be despatched for SINGAPORE & PENANG on 30th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NYANZA	June 30	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 13
NELLORE	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 15	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 27	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sep. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sep. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hong Kong About
NANKIN	TUESDAY, 4th July.
NOVARA	SAURDAY, 16th July.
SOMALI	SUNDAY, 17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave HKONG about	Leave STRAITS about	Due at Marseilles, if calling about	Due at London about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	* KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabata	21,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at Noon.
	* MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	18,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KUEIKOW, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	* SADO MARU Capt. Asakura	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
	* SHIRAZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	* NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	* SAKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGORANG	* TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	* BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd July.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	* KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE and YOKKAICHI	* AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	* ATSUTA MARU Capt. Sato	16,000	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 7 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN-FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
* TOYOOKA MARU (THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.)
Capt. S. Hiras 15,200

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 203 and 205

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SUN., 9th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
* TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
* SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai

* Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Sails
KIYO MARU ... 17,200 — 14 knots ... TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building, [21]
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 1st July.

YOKOHAMA ... HOMEWARD
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG ... ANDRE LEBON ... On or about 8th July.
TOURANE and Ports of Call (Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA
† "HAWAII MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th July, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... FRIDAY, 30th June, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
* "SOBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
WESTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless ply Telugu.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are heated throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

